revenue during the first quarter of the current fiscal year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of Rs. 4900 Crores loss, roughly Rs. 2700 Crores was on sale of kerosene and domestic cooking gas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) The under-recoveries of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) during the period April-June 2005 on petrol, diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG were around Rs. 4869 crore, of which Rs. 1917 crore was on account of PDS Kerosene and Rs. 832 crore was on account of Domestic LPG.

Agreements in **Refineries and Gas Sector**

202. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements made by Government recently with Iran and other countries in refineries and gas sector;

(b) to what extent our country would be benefited through these agreements in the coming years;

(c) whether Government are getting any threat/cautions after these agreements; and

(d) if so, what is Government's response threon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) A Sale Purchase Agreement (SPA) for import of 5 MMTPA of LNG from Iran was signed between GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)/lndian Oil Corporation (IOC)/Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), and National Iranian Gas Export Company Limited (NIGEC). The import of 5.0 MMTPA LNG from Iran would help to partially meet the gas requirements of the country. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas have, on 5.3.2005 and 4.7.2005, signed an Agreement on Cooperation and a Memorandum for Cooperation, with Venezuela and Romania respectively in the hydrocarbon sector.

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has also entered into dialogue with a host of national Governments of countries that are rich in oil and

gas resources as well as technology in the related sector. Since 1.1.2005, high level engagements have taken place at various leyels between representatives cf Ministry of P&NG and their counterparts of a number of countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Pakistan, Iran, Romania, Turkey, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, United Kingdom, USA, Canada, Norway, Venezuela, Republic of Korea, Qatar, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Angoia, Gabon, Algeria, Libya, UAE, Japan, China, Australia, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Brazil, Turkmenistan and EU. The result of these interactions have been set out in Joint Press Statements, Agreed Minutes of meetings and exchanges of letters.

This extensive international engagements has led to the identification of specific projects/proposals with Indian organizations as active partners. They have covered the following areas:—

(i) investments and joint ventures in the petroleum sector across the hydrocarbon value chain of India, host countries and third countries;

(ii) cooperation in research and development, transfer cf technology and training in the upstream, downstream and natural gas sectors;

(iii) construction of trans-national oil and gas pipelines; and

(iv) achieving energy security by securing long term supplies of natural gas and petroleum products.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Co-operation with Turkey in oi! sector

t203. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to extend co-operation with Turkey in the field of oil and gas;

(b) if so,1he details thereof; and

(c) the extent of benefits in economic and employment generation sectors that are likely to be achieved by the same?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.